

WASHINGTON.

Views of Leading Democrats on the Nomination at St. Louis.

EFFECT OF MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Rejoinder of General Belknap to the Replication of the House.

A NEW COLOR TO HIS RESIGNATION.

Bonanza Jones, of Nevada, in Defence of Silver.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1876.

THE NOMINER OF THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION—

VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS—PRO-

SPECTS OF THE LEADING CANDIDATES AND

THE DARK HORSE—WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

There are democrats here who do not agree entirely with the views of your special correspondent last night on the subject of the democratic candidates. The Herald's despatch was discussed this evening by several of these, one of whom remarked:—"You must not forget, as you appear to, that to carry Indiana in October is as necessary as to carry New York in November, and whether any Eastern democrat can carry Indiana is very doubtful. Mr. Tilden certainly could not. Mr. Hendricks could, and he is a stronger man than you think. Senator Thurman might carry Indiana, but he might also lose Ohio, which would be bad. The problem at St. Louis is to nominate a ticket which would carry Indiana in October and New York in November, and it is not easy to name the man who will do it among the prominent candidates."

"As to Judge Davis," said another, "no doubt he would conciliate and draw a good many independent and disaffected republicans, but he would probably lose a good many democrats at the same time. Our people don't want to repeat the Greeley movement. Such a plan would bring about greater disaster and failure than this four years ago. Thousands of democratic voters all over the country would stay at home."

"Bayard would fill the bill better than either Tilden or Davis," said a third democrat. "He is as popular as either, and has few or none of their drawbacks. He is a growing man, and if he were to be nominated with enthusiasm he could probably pull the whole democratic vote and something over. If the election were to be held to-morrow I'm sure he could win the day. But there is good deal of time for things to happen between now and November, and there is no doubt that the dark horse, for instance, the Convention should nominate Senator Randolph, of New Jersey—he has an excellent record and is an able man—or Clarkson Potter, of New York. He made an extremely fine record in Congress, is a remarkably clear headed, sound man, with no extreme or sensational notions on any subject, and his service on the Louisiana Committee last year made him well known throughout the South. Or Senator English, of Connecticut. All these are democrats, which is certainly an advantage; none of them are extreme men, and Randolph and Potter are very favorably known in the South. Then, if you look West for a dark horse, there is Colonel Morrison, of Illinois; not as well known as he deserves to be, for he is a very able and sound man. He grows rapidly in everybody's favor who knows him or sees his work. Morrison could carry Illinois and Indiana in November. Missouri and other Western States would support him. The Convention would have a good chance to get some from the West as able as the one from New Jersey could not be found. And he, too, is a democrat. He fought for the Union, his record is unexceptionable, the Germans like him, and though you Eastern people do not know him very well, he is mightily well known in the West, where it would not be difficult to get up a very vigorous enthusiasm over the honest and modest fellow."

"All your dark horses are sound on the currency, I notice," said a listener. The reply was:—

"Yes, and all the prominent candidates are sound on the currency. The inflation movement is making no headway among the Western democrats. It was a fever, and there are signs that it is dying out. Our platform at St. Louis will stand, necessarily, some, what on the shape of the Cincinnati platform; but our currency plank will not differ materially from that of the republicans unless they make a blunder. It is not much more money record which will kill Tilden here, if he is killed, as a general belief in the West that the shrewd Governor played for his own hand last fall, and was too ready to let Ohio be lost in the hope that his own strength in New York would then make him master of the situation. Our people do not readily forget a suspicion of this kind. Besides, Tilden lives too far East; he might lose both Indiana and Ohio, and might, after all, leave New York uncertain. But Tilden and his friends are working, and, if hard and skilful work will do it, he may get the nomination. He is the smartest and most driving politician in the democratic party. He learned his trade in New York."

"That sort of thing will not work so well this time," said another speaker. "We are going to try to carry this election, and we can't afford to nominate anybody because he works hard for it. If Mr. Tilden, in the general belief at St. Louis, can make certain victory, he'll be nominated; but we have got a good many other men as sound and as able as he is, and we shall have them to be men at the Convention who know how the country feels."

"As for us," said a Southerner man, "we do not mean to have any favorites. You of the North must make the ticket. It is easy for you to see that nobody in the North like us rebels. You people are not nearly so well reconstructed as we are. It is a good time for us to stand aside and let the Northern men pick out the candidates. All we want is an honest and able man who can be elected, and the stronger Union man who was during the war the better for us. It won't hurt the democratic candidate in the South if he fought in the Union army."

This ended the conversation, which gives somewhat roughly the views of several democrats, some of them without influence in their party.

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY TO HIS ACCUSERS—THE

EFFECT CREATED BY HIS SPEECH.

A considerable audience gathered in the House to-day, drawn by a rumor that Mr. Blaine would reply to the charges which have recently been brought against him in the newspapers. His remarks took up about twenty minutes, and were listened to by both sides of the House with evident interest. When he closed there was some applause and conversation, the latter showing that he impressed not only the republicans but the democrats favorably, as having made a frank and entirely satisfactory refutation of what has been said.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1876.

THE RELATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE

AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT—RETRIBUTION OF THE FORMER TO

FURNISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS TO THE COMMITTEES,

AND WHAT IT IS LIKELY TO LEAD TO.

Some one said the other day that this was to be a year of precedents. It will be remembered that the very grave question of relative authority of the judicial and legislative branches of the government is involved in the argument now being made in the Hall-Kilbourn habeas corpus case before Judge Carter in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It is not unlikely that a similar conflict may arise between the executive and the legislative branches. The cabinet meeting of Friday last came to a decision not to go into the records of the executive departments to give out into irresponsible hands, and Secretary of the Interior in responding to the purchase of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice refused to give the vouchers showing the expenditures of the United States Marshal's office at New

York, which were wanted by the committee in connection with the investigation of Davenport's work as supervisor of elections. He pleaded the Executive order in excuse of the refusal, but expressed his cheerful willingness to furnish certified copies of any papers that were wanted.

To-day the chairman of the committee wrote back to Secretary Blaine that his committee was duly empowered by Congress to send for persons and papers, and that, if he requested the documents in question, they would be sent to him, and he would be compelled to report to the committee on the subject of the refusal. Should Secretary Blaine continue to resist he will precipitate a controversy about as puzzling in its presentation of the question of relative authority as the dispute between the House and the courts over the witness Kilbourn.

THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN CHICAGO—EXTENSIVE FRAUDS DEVELOPED—GENERAL BLOCK'S FATHER-IN-LAW INVOLVED—WORK OF DETECTIVE.

There is considerable matter to-night among some of the friends of the administration and among the Illinois politicians in consequence of a pending investigation of the United States Marshal's office in Chicago, under Marshal Campbell, father-in-law of General Babcock. Messrs. Munson, Bridges and Tourtelotte, who have served as deputy marshals, have been summoned before the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, of which Mr. Caulfield is chairman.

Mr. Munson testified before the committee to-day as to the amounts of money he received. The object of the investigation is to show that where deputy marshals have only received \$1,000, vouchers and receipts have in some cases been turned into the government covering an amount as high as \$10,000. It is alleged that subpernas and like official papers were sent by mail to distant towns and places and the fees for mileage and per diem allowances charged up as if the papers were served personally. It is said that Messrs. Bridges and Tourtelotte will testify to this, and parties who are familiar with the conduct of affairs in the Marshal's office in Chicago state that a vast amount of improper management, as well as corruption, has been connected with it during Campbell's relations as one of the officials there.

Washington is crowded with detectives, who are moving about quite actively in connection with the numerous investigations now going on here.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ROBBERY BY THE INDIAN

RING—THE MODUS OPERANDI OF STREILING

FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Advices from St. Paul to-night state that 6,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$100,000, were taken from the lumber yard of the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and is now awaiting the spring thaw to be moved to Fort Carver and a market. This is alleged to be a newly discovered piece of robbery on the part of the Indian Ring, and if so, should receive prompt attention at the hands of Secretary Chandler.

The modus operandi of stealing from the government at the Western Indian agencies will be illustrated in a day or two before Mr. Clymer's committee, by a witness recently from Blumrock, who will testify to the following facts:—The steamer Nellie Peck was loaded at Sioux City in July, 1875, with a full cargo of government goods, bound for Grand River Agency. The captain of the steamer was Grant Marsh. Her steward being his brother, R. R. Marsh, and the clerk a man named "Ally" Terry. Arriving at Grand River only a few packages were disembarked, the balance of the cargo being taken to a place called "Dufferin" and there sold. During the trip from Sioux City to Grand River the goods were re-marked with a paint brand. A man named L. O. Canner, who is now in the liquor business on Broadway, New York, was then the Indian agent at Grand River.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1876.

THE SENATOR FROM NEVADA IN DEFENSE OF

SILVER—THE BLINDNESS OF ITS PRACTICAL

ABOLITION—AND ATTEMPTED DEMONSTRATION—

AN AMERICAN METAL.

During the consideration in the Senate to-day of the bill to amend the laws relating to legal tender of silver coin Senator Jones, of Nevada, came to the defense of his favorite metal in a manner worthy of his old-time renown. He said:—

The act of February 12, 1875, practically abolishing silver as a legal tender, has been passed by the people of the whole civilized globe in the interest of a few plutocrats in England and Germany, and as certainly in the interest of a few plutocrats in this country. It is a wrong upon industry, upon the natural tendency of wealth toward equalization, and upon the liberties of people in certain cases.

The Senator proceeded to argue in favor of the double standard of both gold and silver money. In case no such amendments had been made to the pending bill as have been offered by the Senator from Missouri the speaker had intended to offer a simple amendment to restore the double standard of the United States money, and as such a measure would be upon the money of the world, upon which it is not possible to wrong already done could not be undone by legislation. The Senator then proceeded to read an extract from a letter which he had received from a gentleman in the Senate who had written to him in regard to the bill.

THE SENATOR PROCEEDED TO ARGUE IN FAVOR OF THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER MONEY. IN CASE NO SUCH AMENDMENTS HAD BEEN MADE TO THE PENDING BILL AS HAVE BEEN OFFERED BY THE SENATOR FROM MISSOURI THE SPEAKER HAD INTENDED TO OFFER A SIMPLE AMENDMENT TO RESTORE THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES MONEY, AND AS SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE UPON THE MONEY OF THE WORLD, UPON WHICH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO WRONG ALREADY DONE COULD NOT BE UNDONE BY LEGISLATION. THE SENATOR THEN PROCEEDED TO READ AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WHICH HE HAD RECEIVED FROM A GENTLEMAN IN THE SENATE WHO HAD WRITTEN TO HIM IN REGARD TO THE BILL.

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